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### THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The message of Governor Lilley, printed elsewhere, reads progress in every line.

The message is good reading, and it is worth the while of all intelligent citizens to read it carefully. It favors the abolishment of things unnecessary, the making methodical of irregular methods, the investment of the school fund in state property as a means of advancing state interests, the abolishment of useless offices and the repeal of obsolete and worthless laws which today work injustice.

It is the message of a business man to a live and progressive constituency, and it neglects no interest from that of the man who toils to that of the man who governs.

The governor says: "We should put forth our greatest efforts to conduct public affairs with the strictest economy."

"The finances of Connecticut should be given the same devotion we give to our private business."

"As the trustees of the people's money it is our duty to decrease our expenses or increase our receipts."

"It would seem businesslike to have a disbursing officer to look after all state expenditures, preferably the state treasurer."

"The poll and military laws should be so amended that assessment and collection shall be on the same basis all over the state."

"The office of school fund commissioner should be done away with, the state treasurer to do the business."

"A uniform system of municipal accounting adapted to large and small towns and other municipalities is recommended."

"The passage of a public utilities law which shall compel a strict observance of the terms of every trust."

"The abolition of the so-called 'yellow-dog' rule, which works injustice toward injured workmen."

There is much more of interest which shows the broad conception the governor has of the needs of the state, and how deeply he feels the inequality of the law which he would have bear equally upon all classes.

It is many years since a message of equal breadth and bearing has been put before the people; and let us hope that most of these desires of the governor in the interests of the people will be put into effective enactments.

### THE GOOD ROADS WORK.

Governor Lilley does not sympathize with the opposition and counter criticism which has manifested itself in different parts of the state against Highway Commissioner Macdonald.

He says: "There appears to be a popular impression that the work of this department has not been prosecuted with vigor. How mistaken this is is apparent from the fact that during the past year ninety-five contracts have been awarded, entailing an obligation on the part of the state of about \$800,000, and representing about 100 miles of road. In addition to this there has been the expenditure of over \$600,000 of the burden of systematizing the repairs of over 600 miles of road and the appropriation of a very limited sum of money for these repairs—a sum totally inadequate for the work."

"Notwithstanding the inadequacy of the appropriation, however, over 20,000 tons of stone and several thousand cubic yards of gravel were sent out and over 800 miles of road were turned and shaped up."

"I am convinced from an examination of the conditions of this department that the present commissioner is very much handicapped by the smallness of the appropriation given him for administrative work, and that he is thereby compelled to take upon his own shoulders much labor that under more liberal conditions he could devote to others."

"For example, the expense of administration of this department in Connecticut has been about 4 1-2 per cent, while in Massachusetts it has been 14 1-2 per cent. Under the present law the commissioner has the power to appoint deputies, engineers and inspectors, but the appropriation will not allow him to do so to a very great extent."

"The commissioner should have money enough to pay for a first-class engineer in his office so that he may be relieved of a large part of the detail work, and county engineers who can surround themselves with assistants and do the work in their respective counties. He should be given the power and responsibility of selecting these assistants and should receive their earnest support in keeping this great public enterprise absolutely beyond reach as a means of party spoils. Untrained deputies would only hamper the work and would defeat any effort to prosecute it along economical and scientific lines."

"Having embarked upon an extensive scheme of highway work, the state cannot now afford to delay it by false economy, and it should be one of your first duties to give attention to this department."

This is well put, and it is true. Commissioner Macdonald's thirteen years of efficient service deserves appreciative recognition, and the extent and character of the work gives evidence that his hands should be loosened and that he should be given increased scope and power.

When you read the president's message upon the conduct of the committee on secret service did it not remind you of the Boutell committee? These Cannon committees are equal to the work they are appointed for.

Governor Woodruff's farewell message pointed out a way of increasing the state's revenues and was exceedingly practical. From this small beginning may something of importance grow.

The first act of the Connecticut legislature was a humane act—\$5,000 voted for Italy's relief. May such a good beginning not be followed by a bad ending?

The prevaricators have begun again upon the governor of Connecticut. If they do not succeed any better in the future than they have in the past Governor Lilley has nothing to fear.

### A WEAK ARGUMENT.

The opponents of Senator Brandegee are bringing some specious arguments against him in behalf of Congressman Hill. This is what a Hill partisan has to say in the New Haven Register:

"The tone of self-sufficiency so evident in some of the newspaper articles which have been written in favor of Senator Brandegee's return to the United States senate serves to bring forcibly to the attention of anyone familiar with New London, Brandegee's home town, one of the chief characteristics of the city, a characteristic which is at the same time the city's greatest hindrance to growth and development as a place of importance in Connecticut."

"Compare, for example, the city of New London with the city of Waterbury. The two places not many years ago were just about equal in population, whereas now New London has only 18,000 inhabitants, and Waterbury nearly 70,000, or Waterbury is a city nearly four times as large as New London, and this notwithstanding the fact that New London is located by the sea and has one of the best harbors in New England. As for railroad facilities it is not only a junction point of three divisions of the N. Y. N. H. & H. railroad, but also the southern terminus of the Central Vermont. It has daily boat service to New York, and yet with all these great railroad and shipping facilities in the last 50 years it has made comparatively little advancement."

"It is entirely natural that a man should be influenced by the prevailing spirit of his home community. If that spirit is one of enterprise and progress then we look for enterprise in the leading men. If otherwise, then we must expect to find a lack of energy in the community's leading citizens. Frank Brandegee is one of New London's leading citizens and he fully indexes the New London spirit."

"His career in the United States senate has been conspicuous for its lack of effort. He has seemed to think himself on a bed of roses and has conducted himself as if the job were his and no other man in Connecticut had a right to aspire to the position. He has been an obstructionist rather than a constructionist. He has been Brandegee of New London, not Brandegee of Connecticut."

"It is a desperate case which calls forth such rot as this. The New London spirit, as Norwich knows it for the last two decades, is worthy of a live town. Why New London doesn't equal Waterbury is a conundrum not easily answered even by Waterbury. Senator Brandegee does take pride in New London and all of eastern Connecticut takes pride in him because of his public attainments and because of the benefactions which he has bestowed upon his native city."

"What a gross and indecent slander this is of a man of exceptional enterprise and generosity!"

Senator Brandegee was highly esteemed by Fessenden and Platt, and other leaders of his party, and he has the commendation of ten of the ablest men in the United States senate as the result of a half-term of service, and these small men of Connecticut rise up to print in support of Hill such drivel as this.

This kind of campaigning should tell more in favor of Senator Brandegee than against him.

### STATE CHARITIES.

The summary of the biennial report of the Connecticut state board of charities ought to prove of much interest to the taxpayers. For, for one thing, it gives an idea of how a large sum of money is expended each year to maintain the state institutions with which the board has to deal.

We agree with the board in its recommendation that the state should be liberal in its treatment of the School for Boys here so that no question of revenue should be allowed to restrict in any way their fullest mental, physical and industrial development. We of Meriden are in a good position to know of the work being done by the state school under the present very capable management, and it meets with general approval. In no other state institutions of which we have personal knowledge is the state's money expended to better advantage.

And the best of it is that the state in time will get a full return for all its outlay in the better citizenship that is sure to result from proper treatment of these boys.—Meriden Journal.

There should be no impairment of the usefulness of a state school of this kind as a means of saving money; saving money at the expense of future manhood is nothing if it isn't contemptible. We should not only try to make good citizens of these boys, but to secure to the path of rectitude all their progeny through the lasting principles instilled into their minds.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Happy thought for today: A lie well stuck to still seems to be better than the truth wavering.

The men who are now looking over their political promises find that they are less interesting than a pile of souvenir cards.

Brace up, there! Do not let those good resolutions sag in the middle so soon. Draw taut and remember that you are a man.

The January dividends are nice for itching palms, but most of us will have to be satisfied with an application of cold cream.

Mayor McClellan requires 50,000 words to express himself to the citizens of New York. There is a great deal to talk about, there.

This is a very mellow January, but it has not shown itself capable of having a January thaw, yet, because there is nothing to thaw.

As we look over the affairs of life we find that peace is one of the brittlest of things. It appears to have no tensile strength, whatever.

Although Connecticut appears desirous of getting rid of her state police, New York realizes the necessity of establishing such a force.

The homicides in this country approached nine thousand last year, and showed an increase of over twenty per cent. Crime is "going some!"

The American fleet put up to the Suez canal its stiffest proposition; and yet it is not equal to what the Panama canal may be called upon to face.

Congress voted four-fifths of a million for the relief of the Italian sufferers, a princely sum, if it is only a fifth the cost of a modern battleship.

The Italians will have a good opinion.

## Woman in Life and in the Kitchen.

### HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

High-heeled boots are known to cause spinal complaints.

A raw egg swallowed will detach a fish bone in the throat.

Never go out of doors immediately after bathing the face in hot water. Tepid water is better for both face and hands at this season.

One of the best liniments for man or beast, it is claimed, is composed of equal parts of laudanum, alcohol and oil of wormwood.

For the baggy appearance under the eyes, rub gently with the tips of the fingers dipped in alcohol. Afterward massage in the same way with cold cream.

Dusty hair is unhealthy. Dust accumulates as much by reason of soiled and uncared-for brushes as in any other way, therefore, "a word to the wise is sufficient."

Hot water, if taken a cupful on rising and another when going to bed, will help to reduce the weight of a stout person. Cold water, unless taken with meals, will not increase flesh, but has a tendency to harden and make it firm.

In tying a bandage on the head, do not make the objectionable knot at the back of the head. Have the cloth long enough to cross in the back and fasten at each side with diminutive safety pins, less than one inch long. This makes a comfortable bandage.

If the heart is weak but otherwise normal it can often be strengthened by active leg movements, such as running on tiptoes, circular motion, flexing the foot and knees and running. This last should be begun slowly and not continued too long at first.

### BRIDESMAIDS' GOWNS.

At the new weddings the directorie styles have come in strongly for maids and matrons of honor, as well as the other bridesmaids. The effect is artistic and attractive.

The gowns are made in gray and pink in two tones of old blue, in yellow and white, and also in two tones of dull green.

The skirts are of satin messaline or panne velvet in the new soft weaves. These are unlined, have deep hems, and trail on the floor for a few inches.

They run up above the waist and are finished with trappings of embroidery and flit tulle.

Over this one-piece frock goes a long directorie coat of broadened satin, chiffon cloth or embroidered flit net. Sometimes the combination is reversed and the skirt is of lined chiffon, with a long coat of panne velvet or satin.

The coat does not fasten, but this does not mean that the large ornamental buttons is omitted. It is usually made of crystals, imitation jade set in silver, and lesser opals mounted in platinum or gold.

The sleeves are long and tight, finished with ruffles at the wrist.

As a rule the maid of honor carries the directorie staff with an immense bunch of flowers tied at the top. If preferred, each of the bridesmaids can carry a similar one. These staffs add quite a note of distinction to the bridal party as it marches down the aisle.

### Low Gown Brightens Eyes.

Nothing makes the eyes shine more quickly than a loose neckband. That is the reason why so many women look prettier in a low throat-dress gown.

It is because the dull expression disappears from the eyes as soon as the strain upon the throat has been removed.

### Plaited Skirts.

Stitch the plaits of your walking skirt to the lower edge of your short coat but no further; the effect is much better.

### To Wear with Voiles.

For wear with silk voiles, or other sheer dresses, the shaded underskirt or petticoat is to be used.

The color selected shades from dark to light, the light shade being at the top, or waist line.

These are principally worn with evening gowns.

### Crow Toe Stockings.

Silk stockings on stockings end in heavy crow toes.

The latter are often put at the ankle as well as above it.

They are also used on coats instead of buttons.

There is a revival of this old-fashioned design in embroidery.

### Buttons are Important.

The buttons form a considerable part of the expense of a fur coat this season—in many instances. The woman who is not limited in her outlay gives as much or more attention to the making of the buttons for her coat as she does to the coat itself, choosing for them real gems.

### Rosettes on Coats.

As fashionable as big, black, soft satin buttons are, some of the smartest coats show rosettes instead.

These are placed at regular intervals and are made of panne velvet or satin.

### Tuck Children's Sleeves.

In making the children's clothes, make the sleeves two inches longer than necessary, then take a crescent-shaped tuck under the arm an inch down from the armhole. The tuck never shows and is fine for baby's waists and baby's dresses.

### Black for Evening.

Black touched with gold, whether in embroidery, mousseline, paillette or sequins, are much seen for evening wear.

### Length of Skirt.

Dame Fashion says that a walking skirt should measure just three inches from the floor—no more and no less.

### Muslin Scraps Kitchen Aids.

The housekeeper who makes a practice of keeping in the kitchen pieces of clean muslin or linen that are too

small to go in the patchbox will find them friends in need.

Cut the rags into small squares or oblong strips and put them neatly into a wooden box with a hooked lid that need not be lifted off each time.

These rags may be used to wipe off greasy dishes before putting them in the dishpan, to polish fruit, to rub the rough dirt from vegetables as it does not clog the drain of the sink, or to grease the griddle.

Later the pieces can be thrown in the fire and help to keep the blaze stirred up.

The society belle learns early the value of oil.

She uses the oil of cocoanuts upon her body to keep her skin fine.

She applies almond oil to her arms and hands.

Her face is bathed in the oily part of the freshest of cream, and there are many sweet oils called into use in making up her toilet from day to day.

The belle believes in the value of massage, and her lotions are the best of skin restoratives.

Princess Apron is Vogue.

Black velvet ribbon ties and little bows on the pockets provide an effective touch on some of the pretty tea aprons of the season.

The princess apron holds its own, and is one of the neatest of the styles.

Silk and Satin Ruches.

According plaited ruches of silk or satin are used for trimmings on little folks' hats.

Rice Keeps Salt Dry.

To prevent salt in saltcellars from becoming damp and lumpy, when filling them put in ten or twelve grains of rice.

This will not come through the holes in the covers of the saltcellars, but will break the lumps of salt and gather the moisture; thus the salt is always dry and fine.

To Clean Light Dresses.

Spots in light dresses may generally be removed by laying on them a paste made of fuller's earth and eau de Cologne.

Let it dry and then brush it off.

A second application may be necessary.

Clean New Toothbrush.

Before using a new toothbrush it should be cleaned well with soap and water and permitted to stand for at least an hour in a solution of boric acid.

It is a good plan to rinse the mouth once a day with diluted listerine, which will keep the breath sweet and nice.

Tooth powders that contain a great deal of soap cause the teeth to become yellow.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

Handkerchief corners will meet more exactly if the handkerchiefs are folded with the first creases on a line with the width wide threads of the linen.

If when boiling ham you add for each gallon of water a teaspoon of vinegar and six or eight cloves the flavor will be much improved. Always let a ham cool in the water in which it is boiled, and it will keep deliciously moist and nice.

Nickel plating may be cleaned with water and whiting or with water and alcohol as easily as silver. Where there is a large amount of nickel to be cleaned gasoline will do the work well and quickly, but of course extra precautions must be taken.

Indelible ink stains may be removed by wetting the stains with a fresh solution of chloride of lime. In a quarter of an hour dip the part in strong ammonia and presently wash out. The stains can also be dipped in hypochlorite of soda instead of ammonia.

### New Idea in Pails.

A great labor saving device for the housewife is a pail with compartments for soap, sapolio, brush, etc. These are procurable at any housefurnishing store.

### HOME GARMENT MAKING.

The Bulletin's Pattern Service.

2714

LADIES' ONE-PIECE CORSET COVER.

Paris Pattern No. 2714 — All Seams Allowed.

This pretty square-necked undergarment is especially desirable for wide douching, though it may be developed in this cambric, Lonsdale muslin, mainbois, Perlan, or batiste or Jaconet, the last-named material being the most popular for use underclothes. If made of douching, bands of insertion, trimmed either side with narrow edging, are used over the arms, and the fullness is regulated by narrow ribbon, run through the underarmholes and tied in a small bow at the front, where the corset cover closes. Wide ribbon-run bands regulate the fullness at the waist line. If made of material the heading is used at both the top and waist line, the edges being trimmed with lace edging, which also trims the armholes. If desired, a peplum may be added, which holds the garment in place at the waist line.

The pattern is in six sizes—32 to 42 inches bust measure. For 32 bust the corset cover, as in front view, requires 1 1/2 yards of douching 1 1/2 inches wide, 1/2 yard of insertion, 1/2 yard of heading, 2 1/2 yards of ribbon and 3 1/2 yards of edging; peplum is to be used, 1/2 yard of material 27 inches wide will be required, or, as in back view, it needs 3/4 yard 36 or 42 inches wide. It needs 3/4 yard of material 18 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Order through The Bulletin Company, Pattern Dept., Norwich, Conn.

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Cars to all points after the performance.

at 8.15

COHAN & HARRIS present GEORGE M. COHAN'S

Musical Triumph,

45 Minutes From Broadway

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